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Modeling and optimization of content-oriented and survivable optical networks

Róża Goścień, PhD

Department of Systems and Computer Networks
Wrocław University of Science and Technology
Wrocław, Poland



Agenda

- Motivation
- Research area
 - Network flows
 - Optical networks
 - Routing problems
 - Survivability provisioning
- Recent works
 - Modeling and optimization approaches
 - Realistic case study
- Future works



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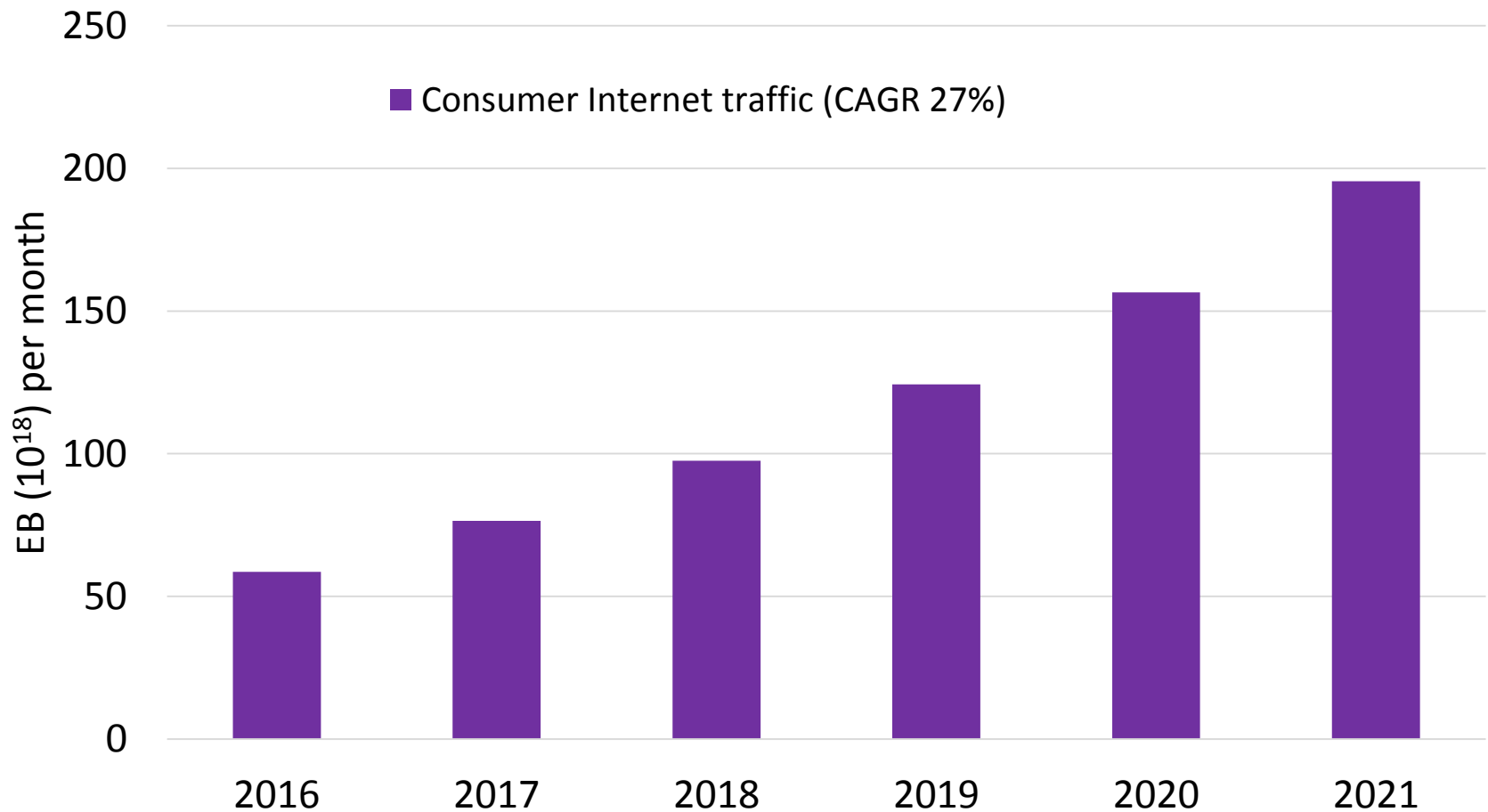
First Wide Area Network

ARPANET 1970





Increase of the network traffic

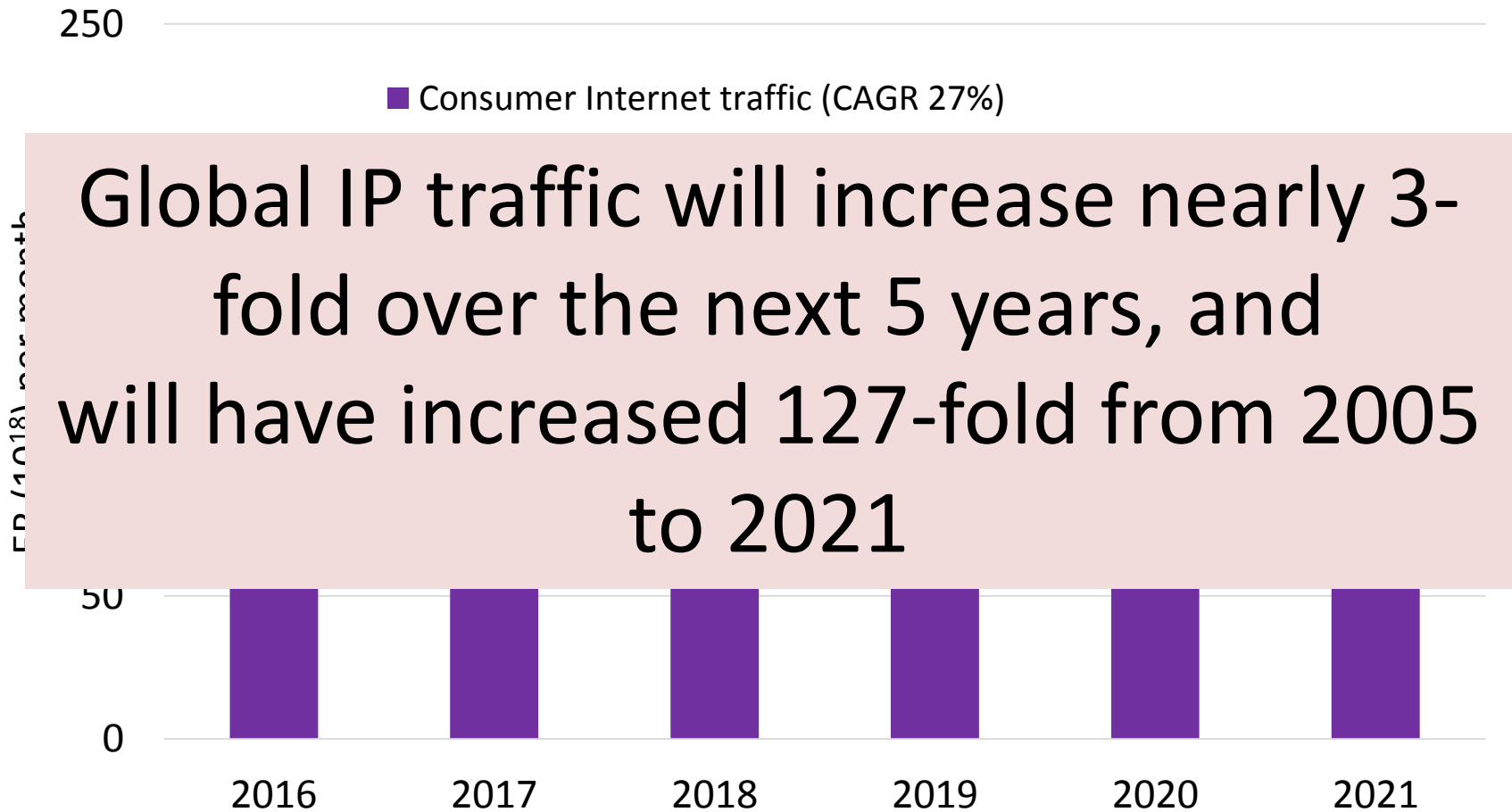


Source:

[1] Cisco Visual Network Index: Forecast and Methodology, 2016-2021, June 2017



Increase of the network traffic

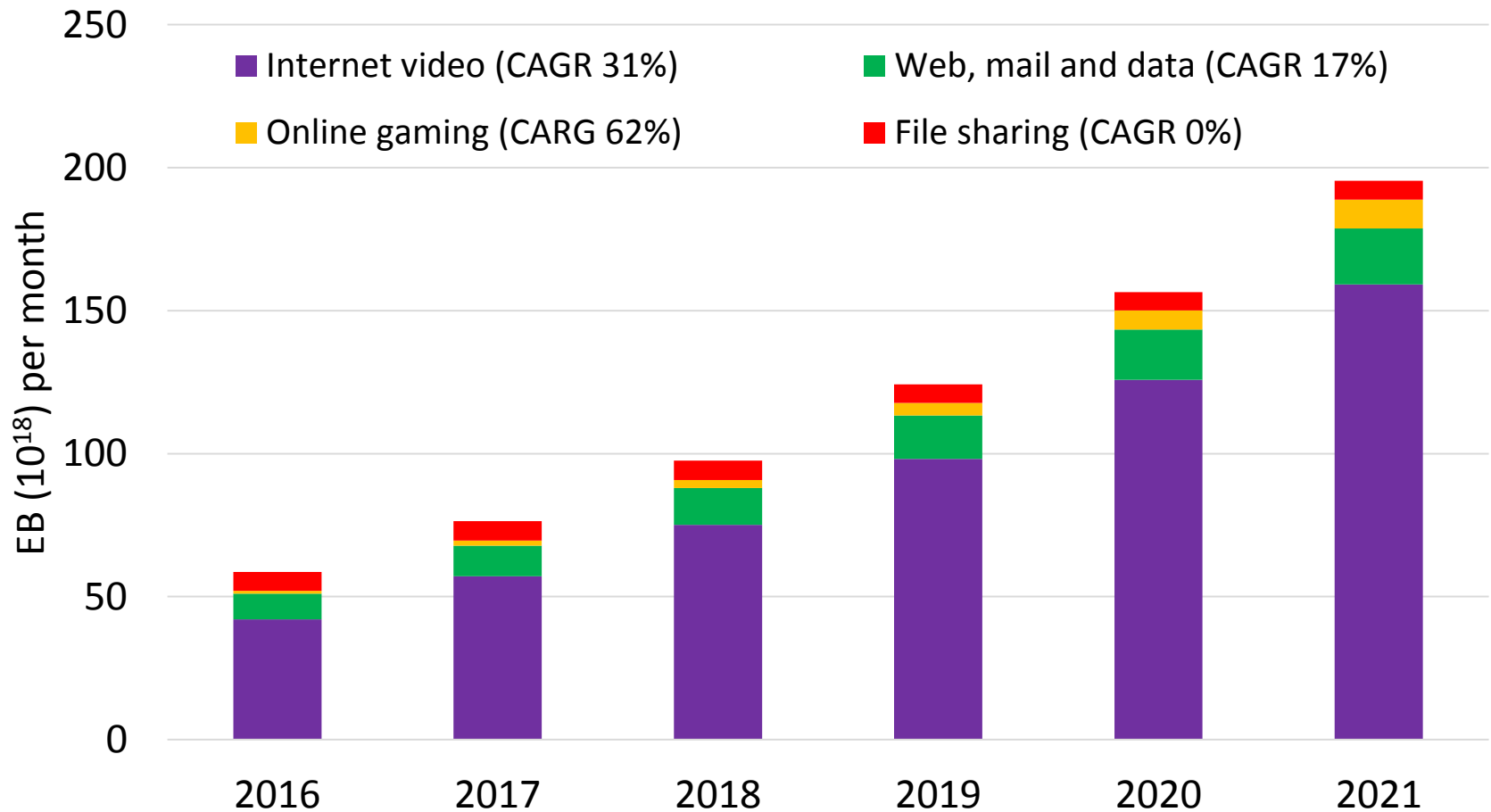


Source:

[1] Cisco Visual Network Index: Forecast and Methodology, 2016-2021, June 2017



Increase of the network traffic: example services

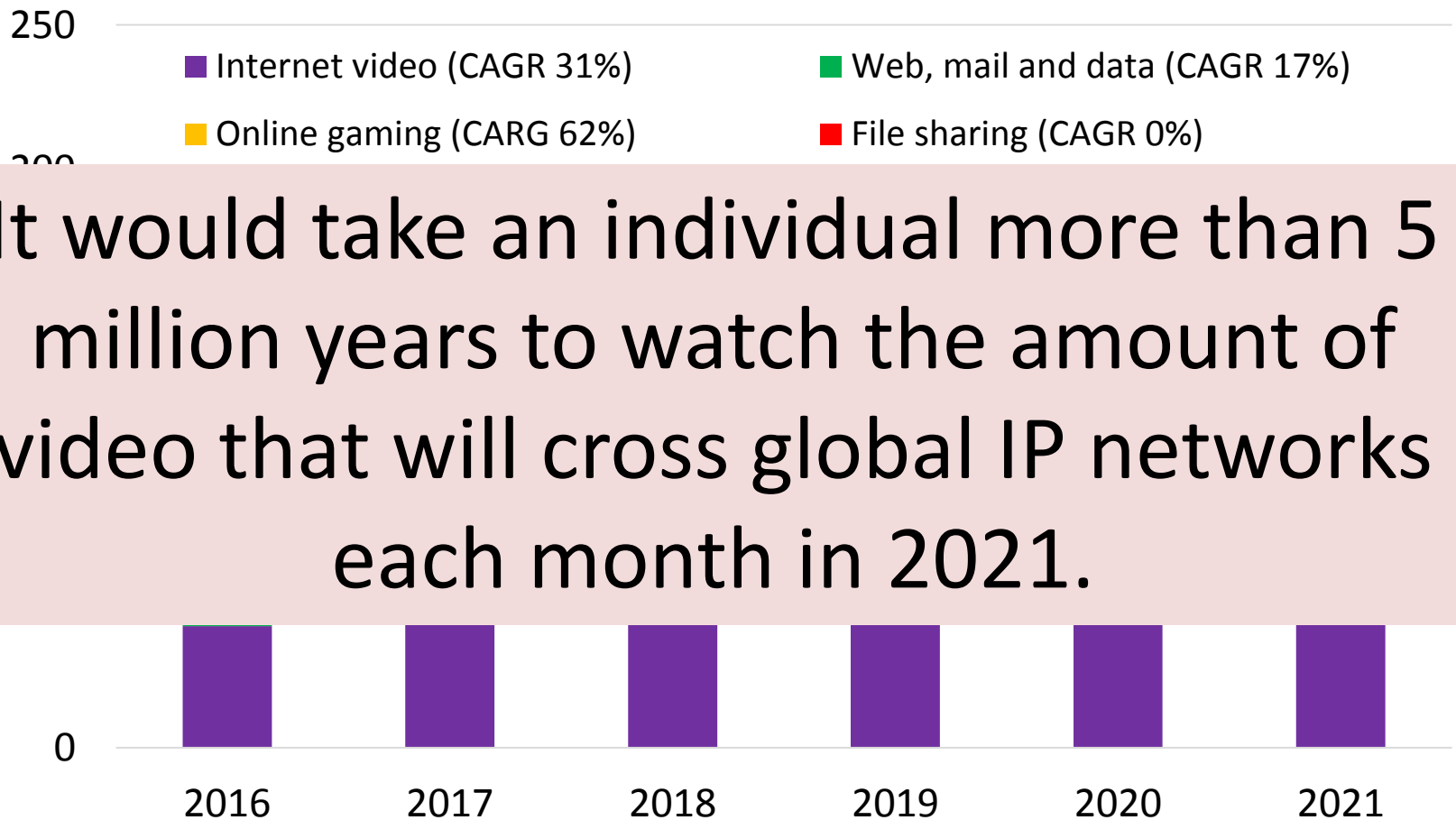


Source:

[1] Cisco Visual Network Index: Forecast and Methodology, 2016-2021, June 2017



Increase of the network traffic: example services



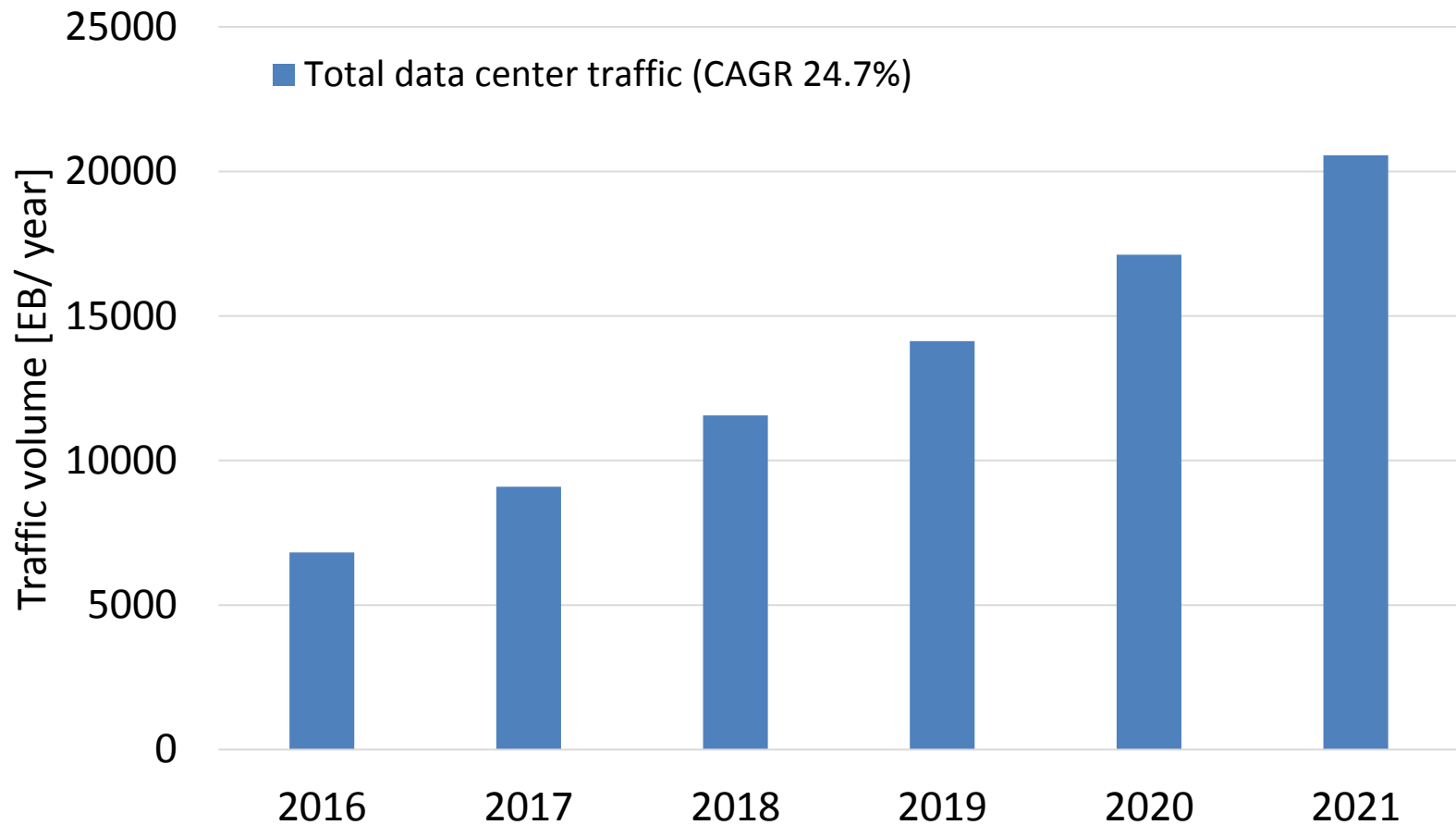
It would take an individual more than 5 million years to watch the amount of video that will cross global IP networks each month in 2021.

Source:

[1] Cisco Visual Network Index: Forecast and Methodology, 2016-2021, June 2017



Increase of the network traffic: data center traffic



Source:

[2] Cisco Global Cloud Index: Forecast and Methodology, 2016–2021, 2018



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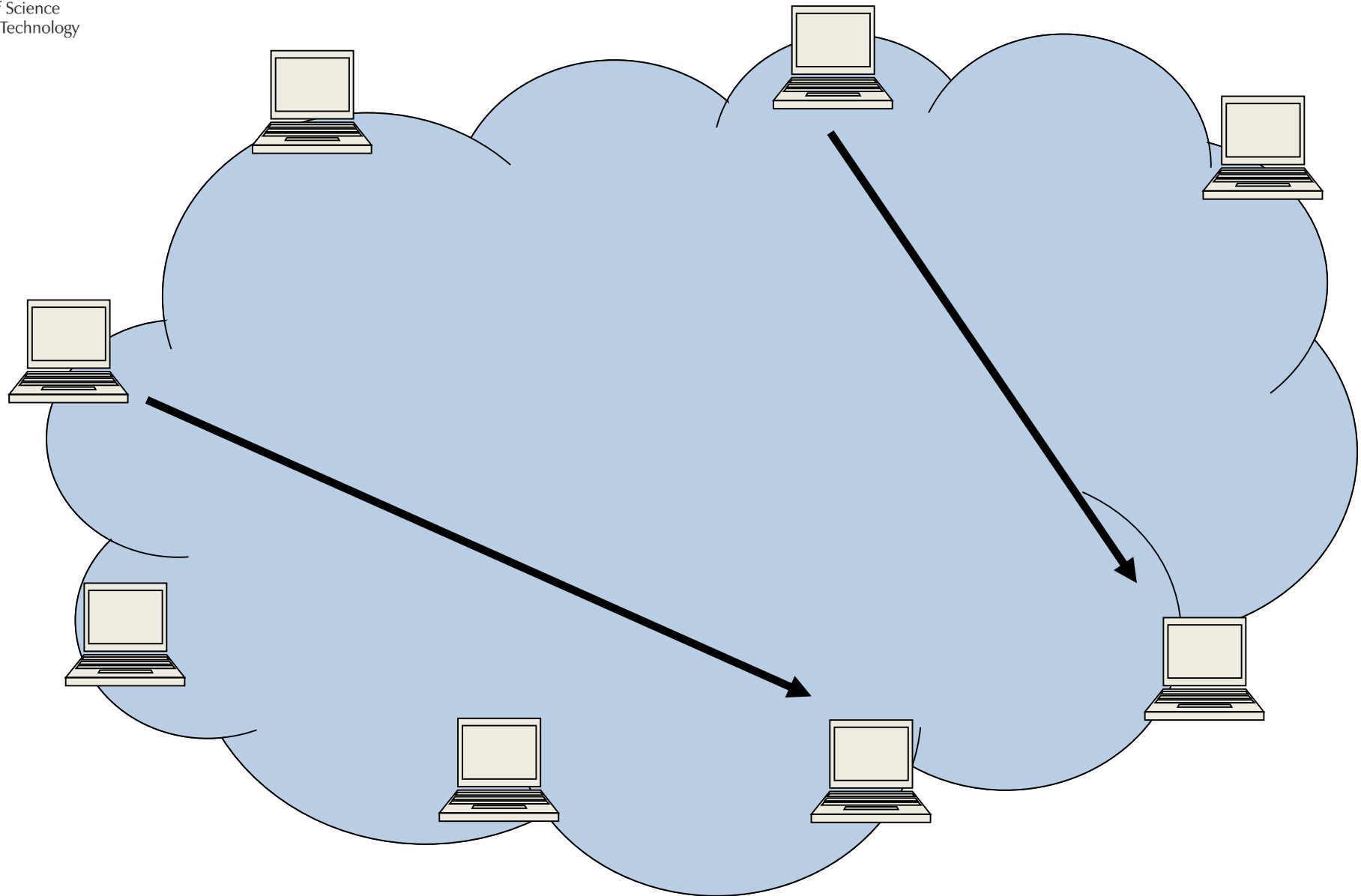
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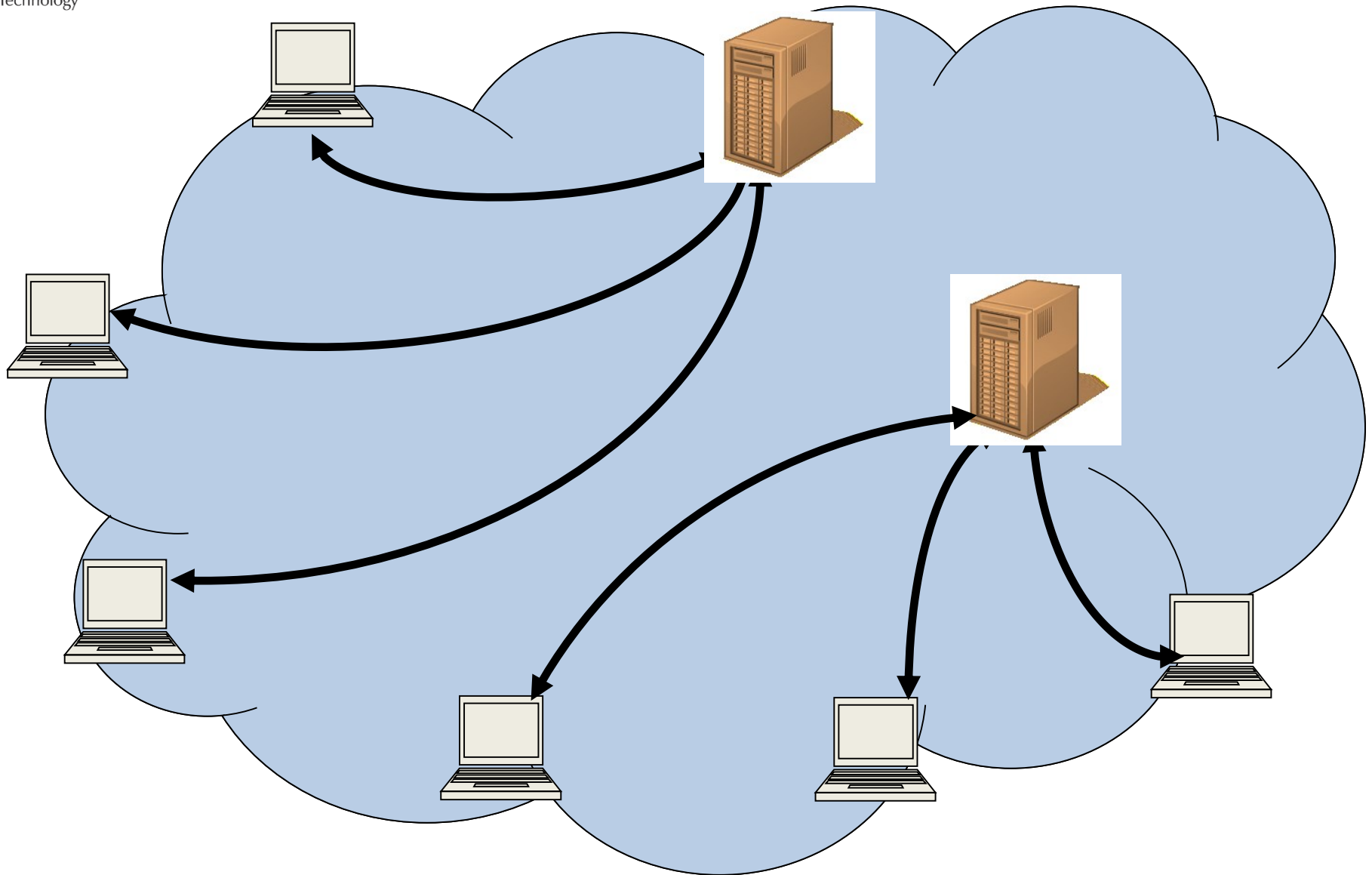
Unicast (one-to-one)





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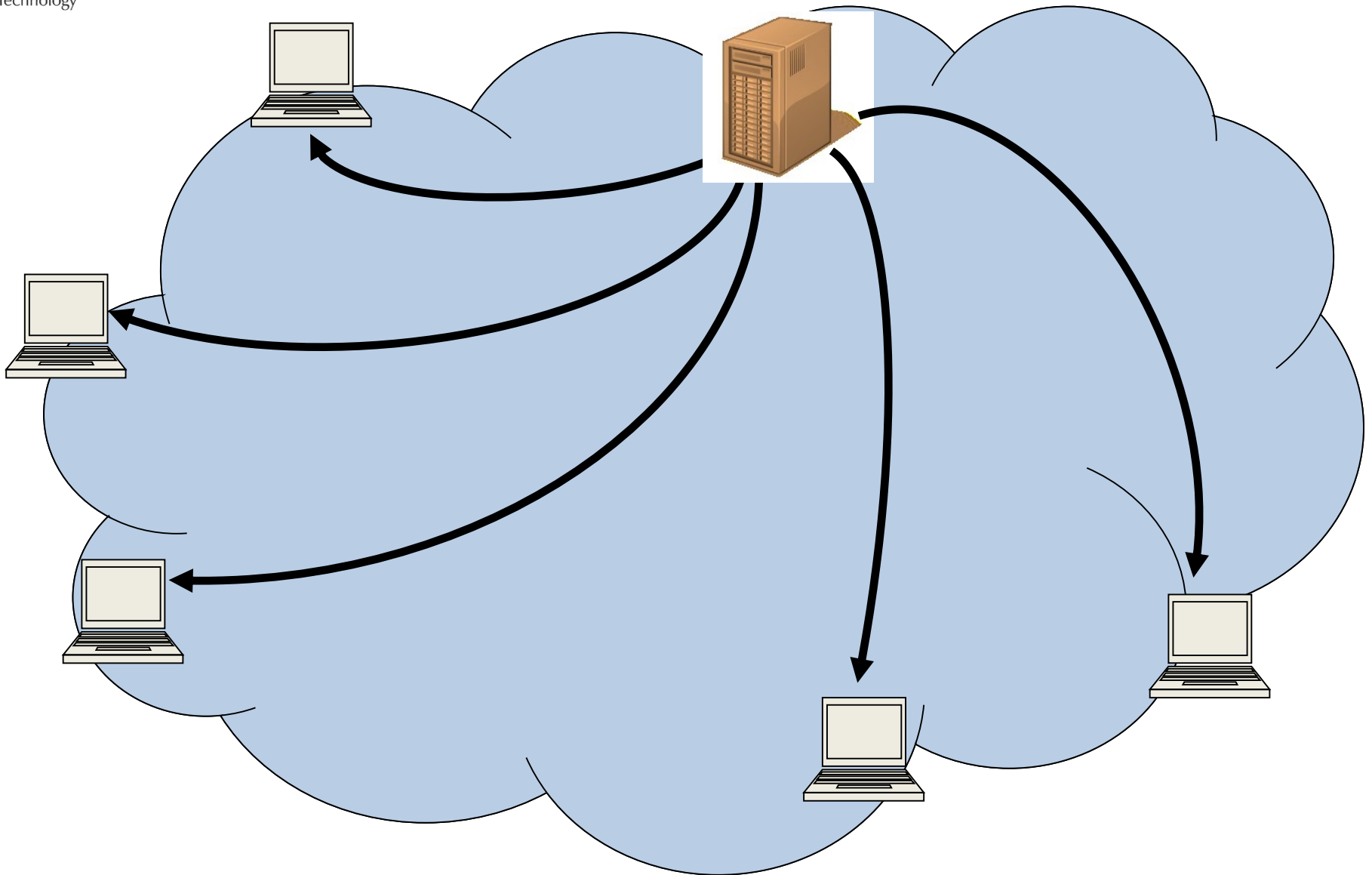
Anycast (one-to-one of many)





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Multicast (one-to-many)





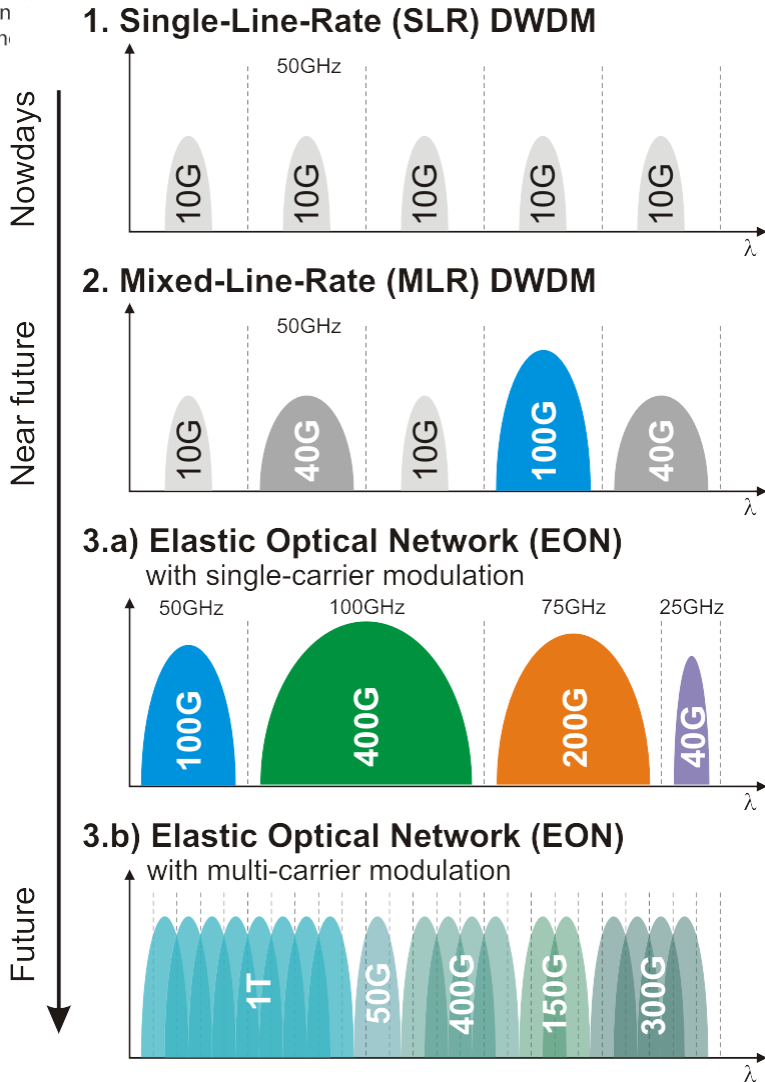
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Evolution of optical networks (1)

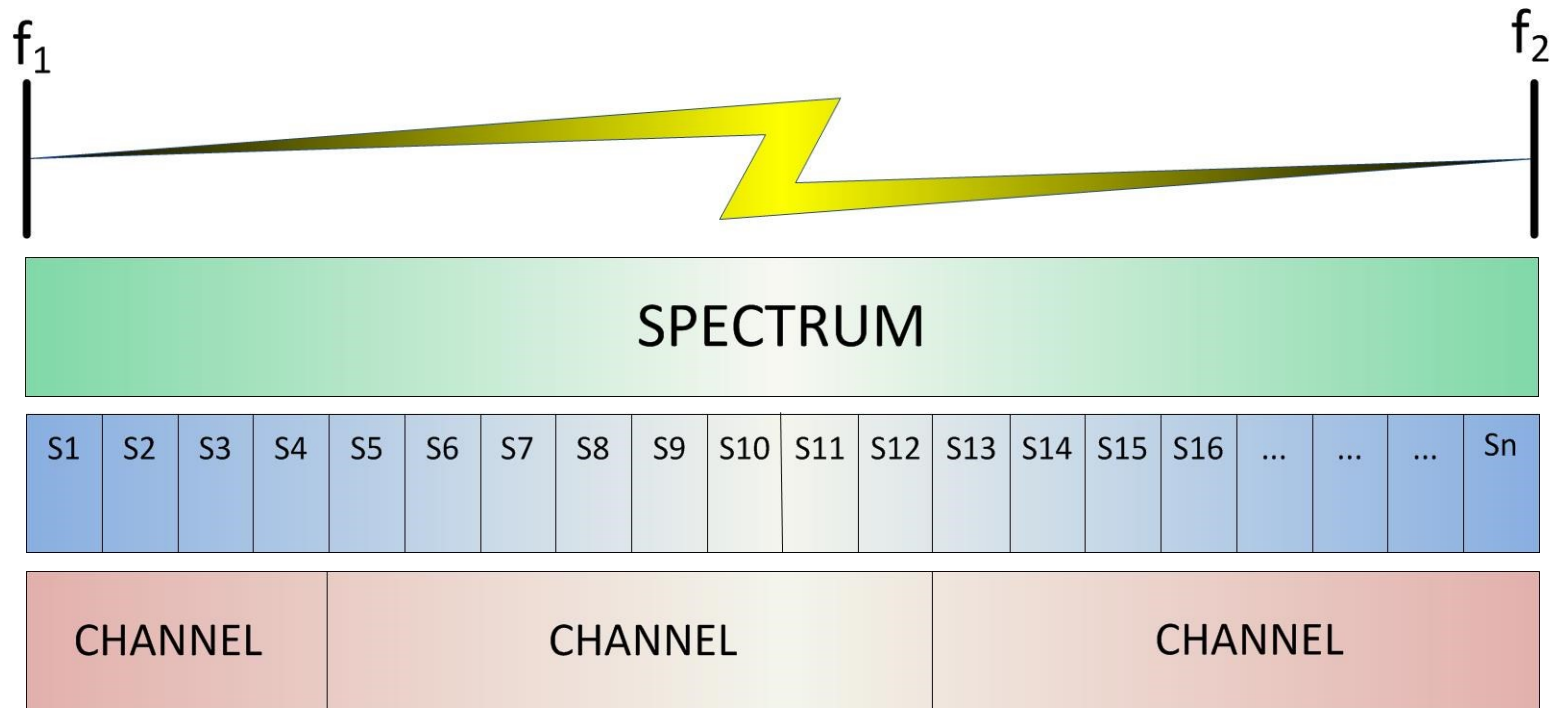


- Use of a **single-carrier modulation format** (such as NRZ) with a **single bit rate** (10Gb/s) in the entire network and with the **fixed DWDM frequency grid**
 - low Spectral Efficiency (SE)
 - costly (several transponders for large demands)
- Introduction of different **advanced modulation formats** (m-PSK, m-QAM) in the same network
 - + improved SE (due to the use of higher modulation levels on shorter paths)
 - + 100 Gb/s connection provisioning
- Introduction of **flexible frequency grids** and **Bandwidth Variable Wavelength Selective Switches (BV-WSS)**
 - + improved SE (due to the flexible spectrum allocation)
 - + 100+ Gb/s connection provisioning
- Introduction of **Bandwidth Variable Transponders (BV-T)** with **multi-carrier transmission** (such as Optical OFDM)
 - + elastic bandwidth provisioning by allocating a number of Sub-Carriers
 - + improved SE (thanks to O-OFDM)



Elastic Optical Network (EON)

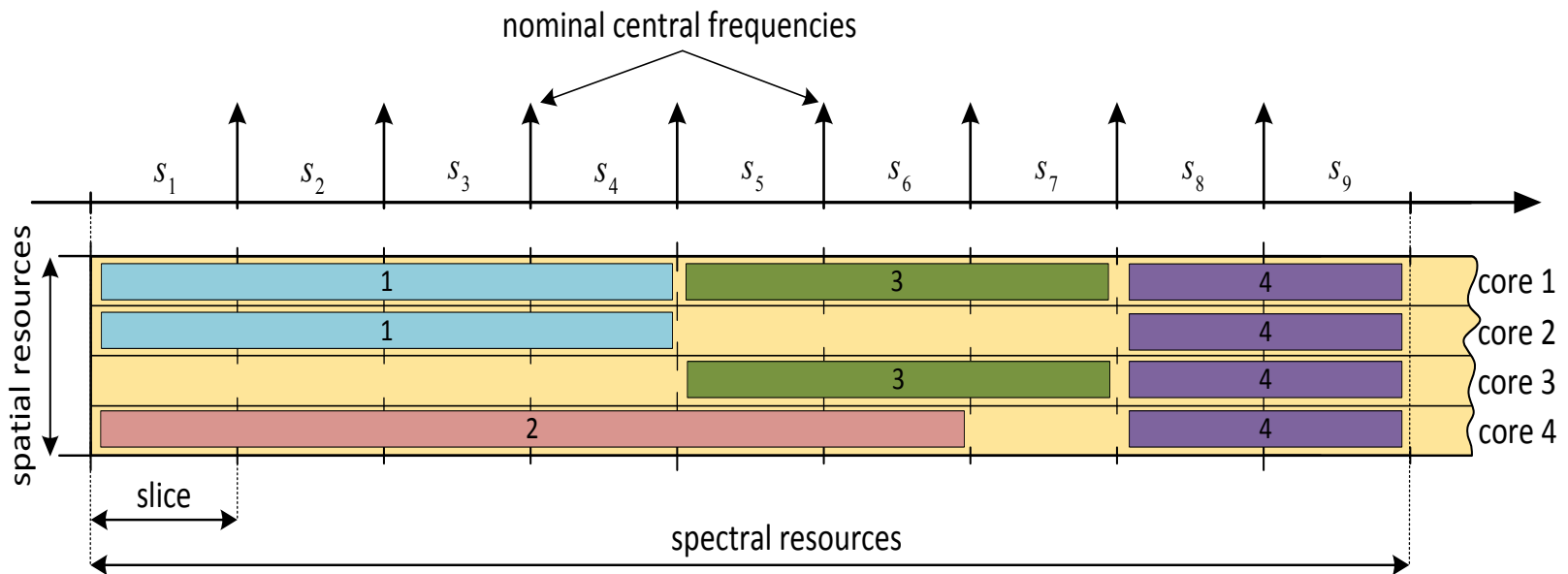
Fiber contains S spectral slots (slices) in flexible grid





Space Division Multiplexing (SDM)

Fiber contains k spatial resources and S spectral slots (slices) in flexible grid





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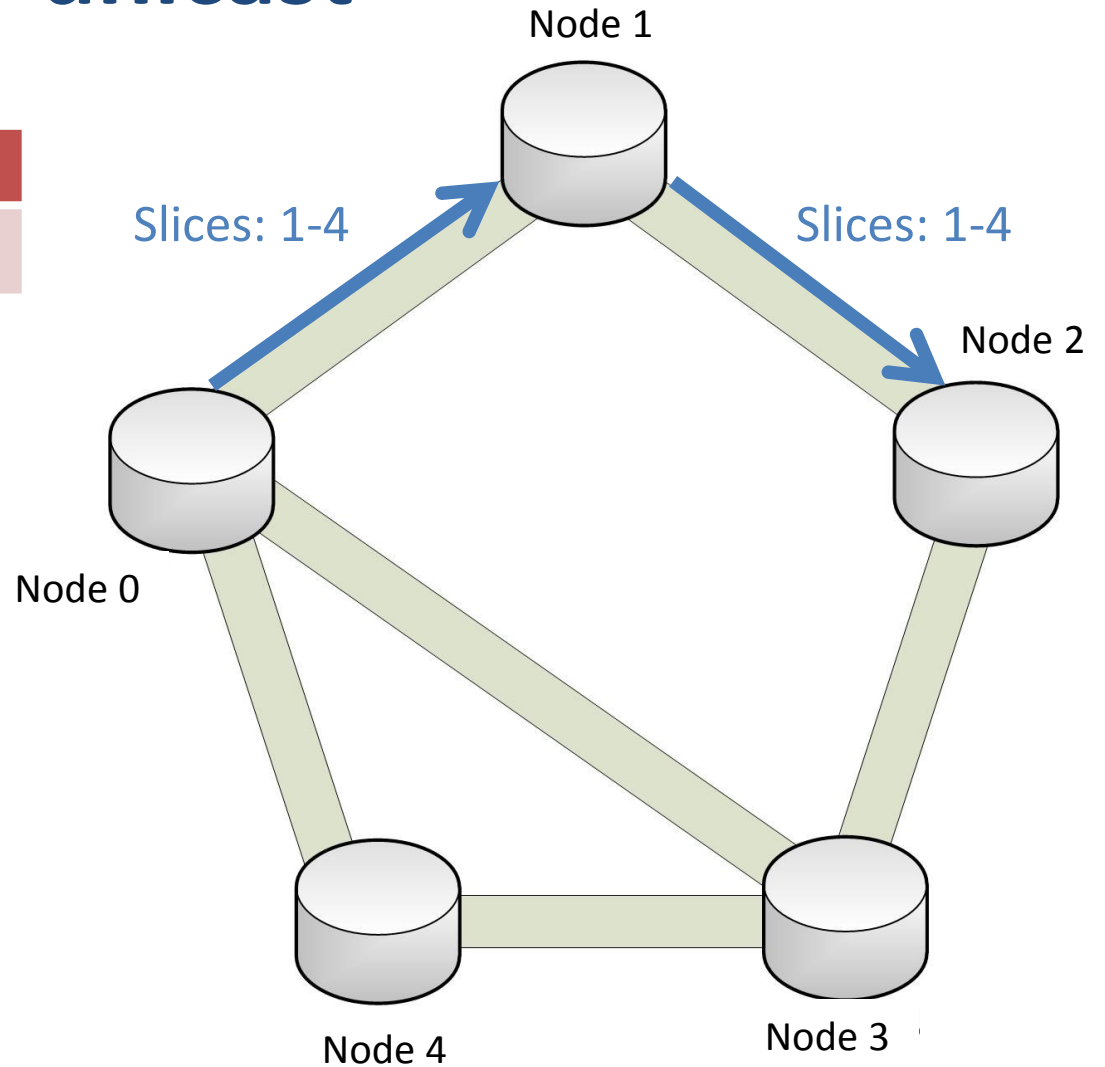
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Routing and Spectrum Allocation: unicast

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DEMAND	ROUTE	SLICES
UNI	0→2	4



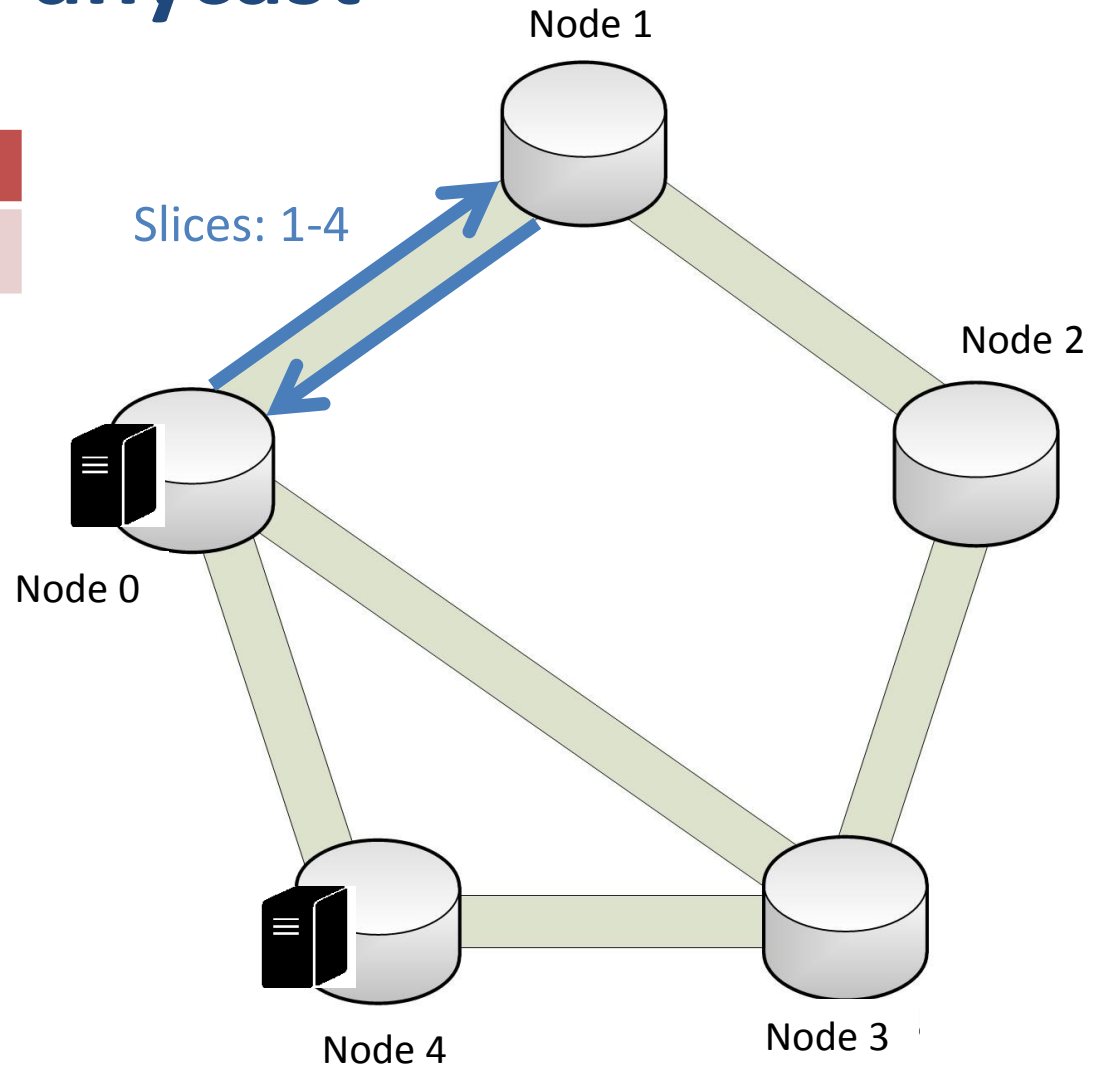


Routing and Spectrum Allocation: anycast

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DEMAND	ROUTE	SLICES
ANY	1→R	4

 Data center

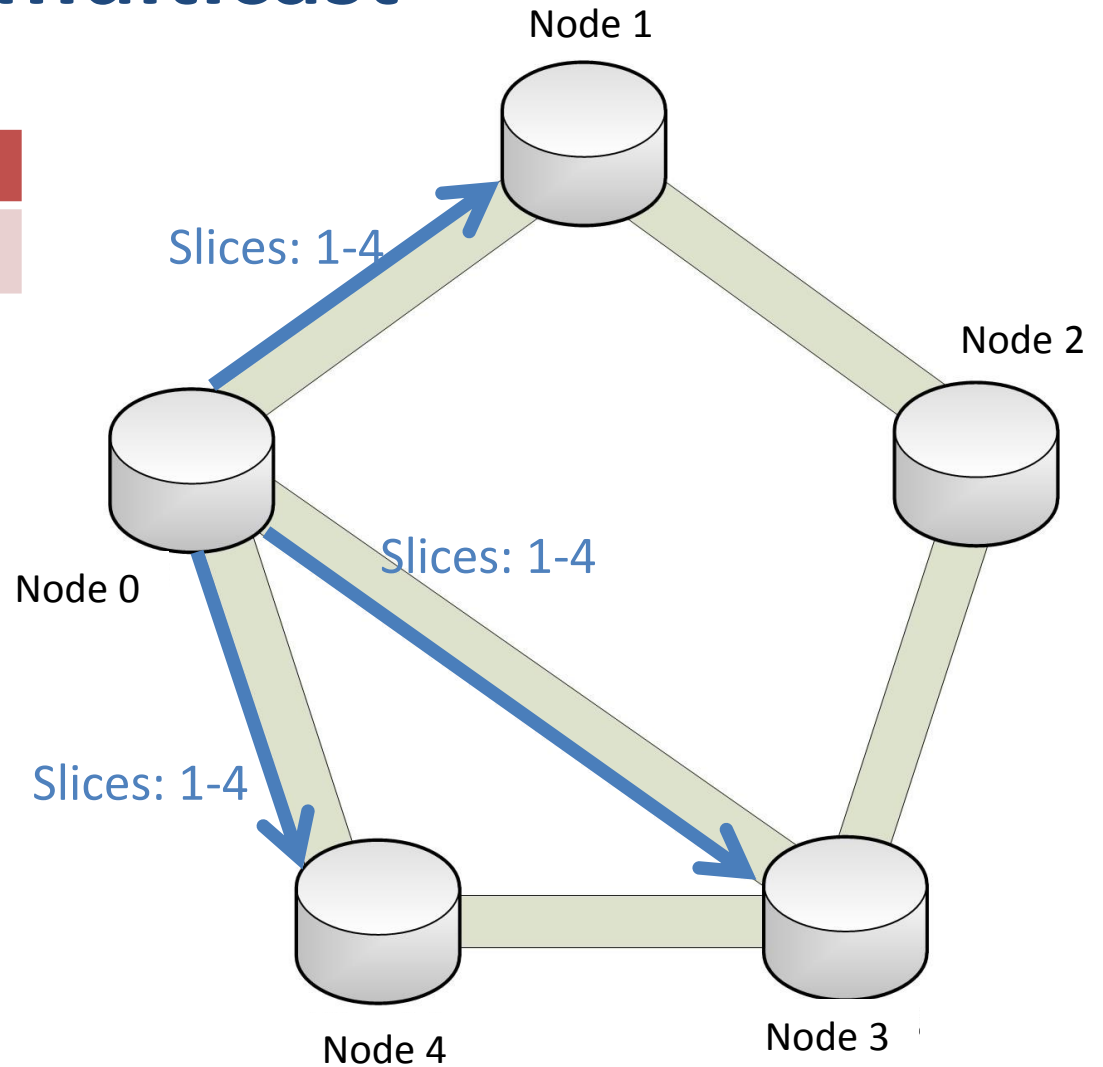




Routing and Spectrum Allocation: multicast

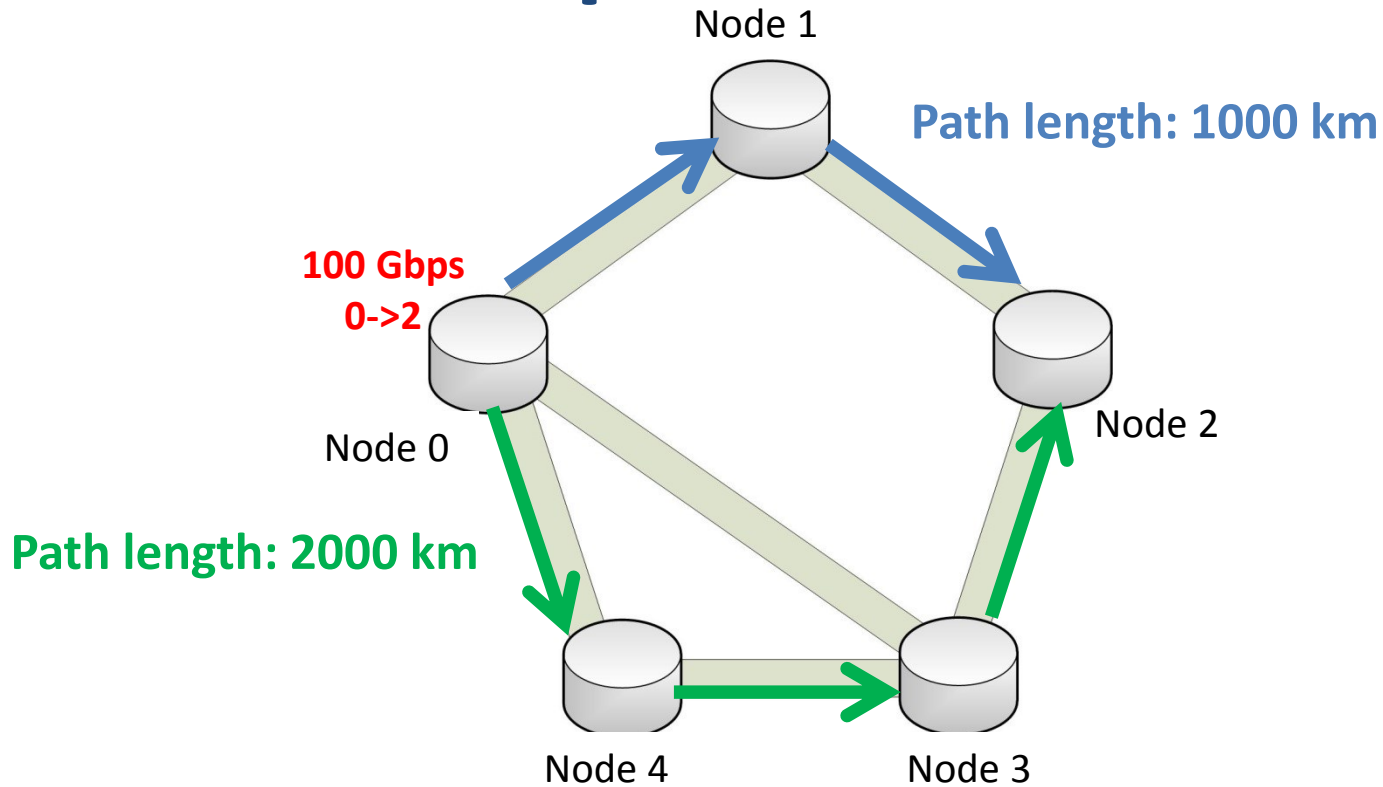
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DEMAND	ROUTE	SLICES
MULTI	0→1,3,4	4





Distance-Adaptive Transmission



	BPSK	QPSK	8QAM	16QAM	32QAM	64QAM
Spectrum [GHz]	50	25	16.67	12.5	10	8.33
Frequency slices	8	4	4	2	2	2
Regenerators path 1000 km	0	0	0	0	1	1
Regenerators path 2000 km	0	0	1	1	2	3



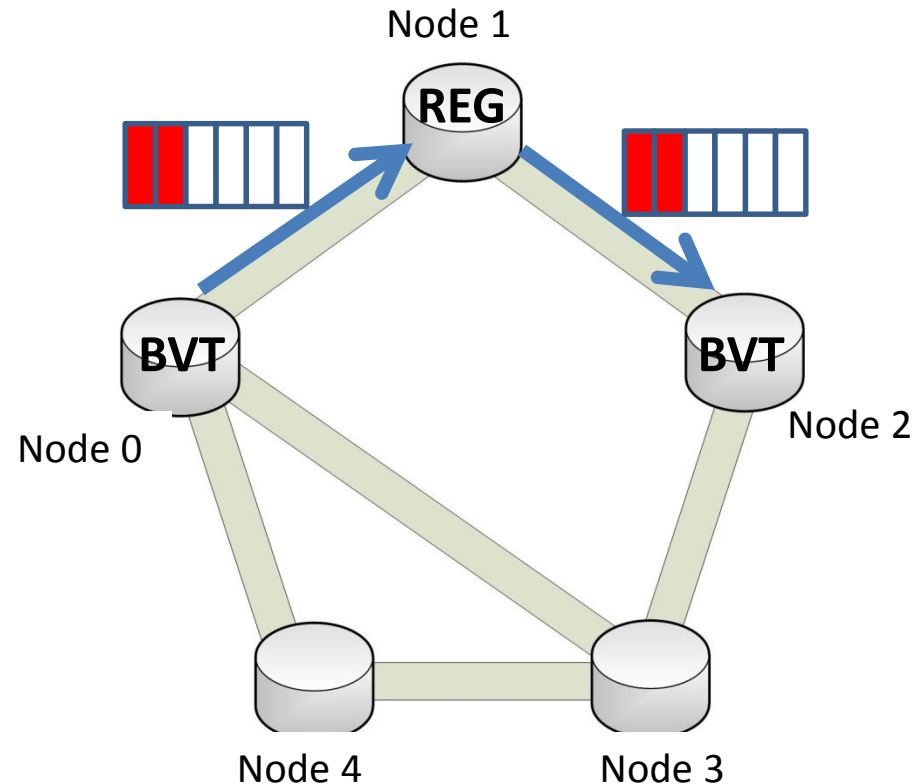
Cost and energy consumption

Cost of:

- Spectrum resources
- Transponders (BV-T)
- Regenerators (REG)

Energy consumption of:

- Transponders
- Regenerators





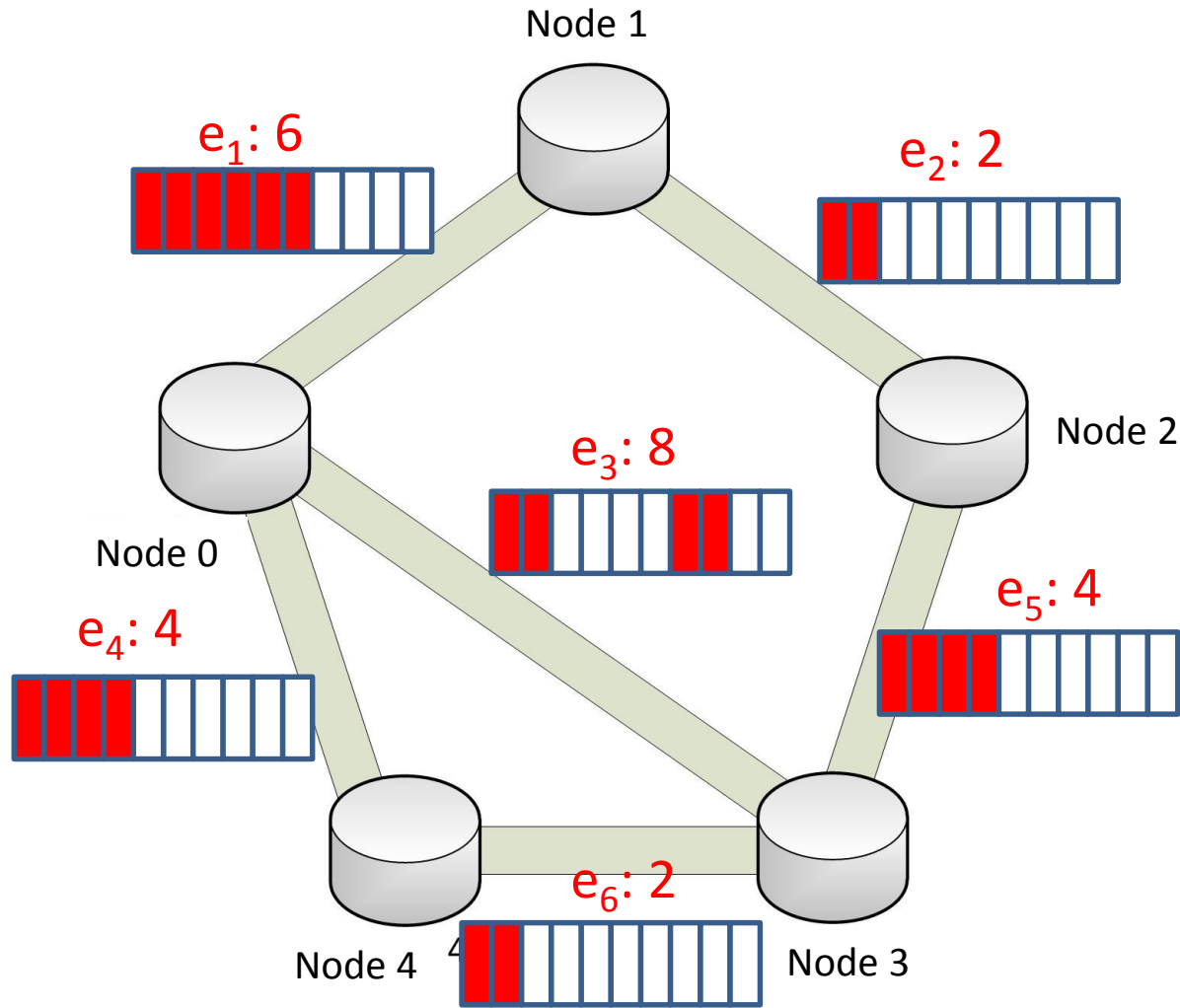
Spectrum usage

Maximum

$$\mathbf{z}_{max} = \max_i \mathbf{e}_i = 8$$

Average:

$$\mathbf{z}_{av} = \frac{1}{|E|} \sum_i \mathbf{e}_i = 4.33$$





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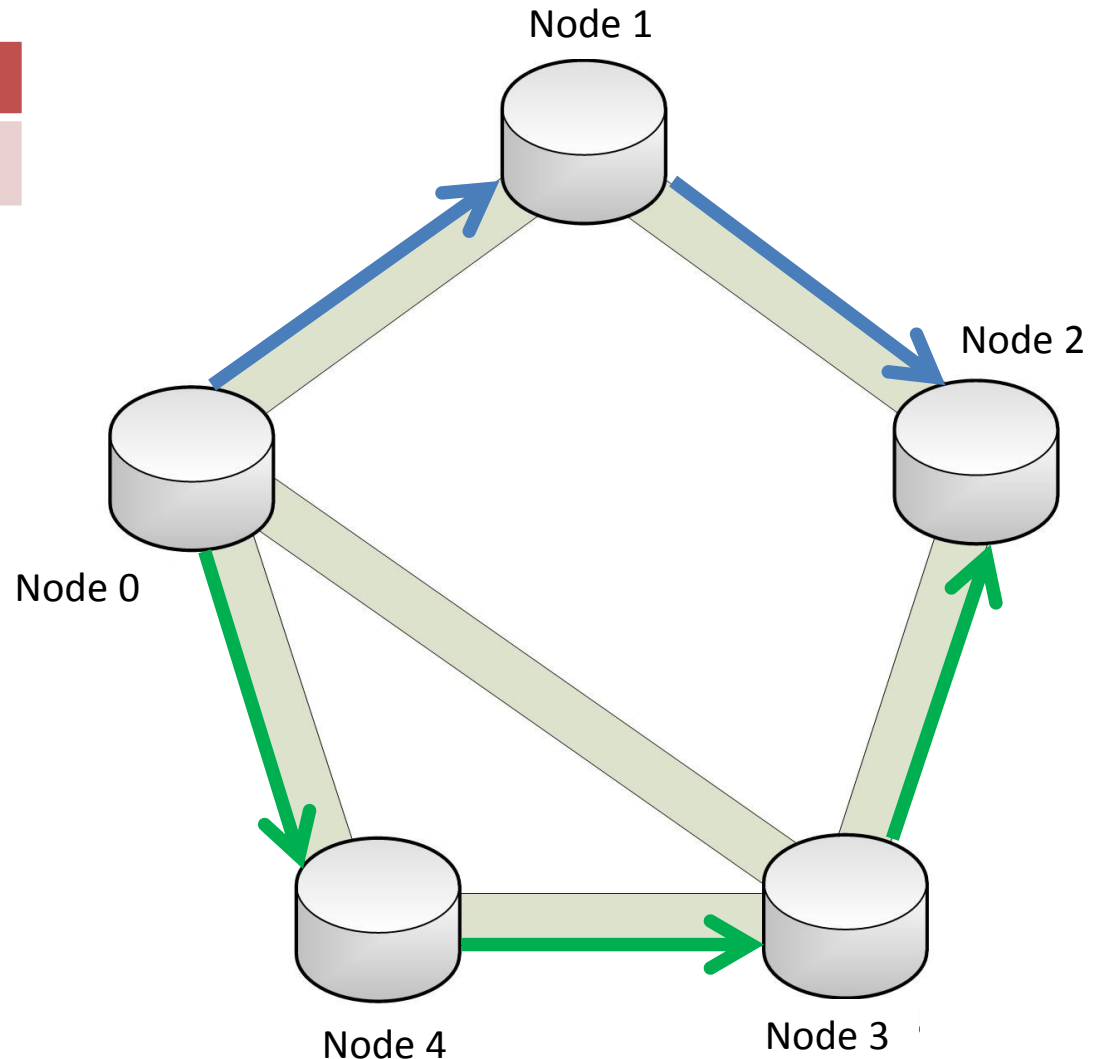
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Path-based survivability: protection and restoration

DEMAND	ROUTE	VOLUME
UNI	0→2	60 GBPS

- Disjoint paths
- Different modulations
- Channel assignment policies
- Sharing spectrum
- Amount of data to be protected





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Optimization methods

- ILP models (exact method)
- Column generation technique
- Greedy algorithms
- Metaheuristic approaches



ILP modeling

Comparison of different ILP models of the same problem:

- Channel-based (CB)
- Slice-based (SB)

[2] M. Tornatore, C. Rottondi, R. Goścień, K. Walkowiak, G. Rizzelli, A. Morea, „On the complexity of routing and spectrum assignment in flexible-grid ring networks”, *Journal of Optical Communications and Networking* 7(2), pp. A256-A267, 2015.

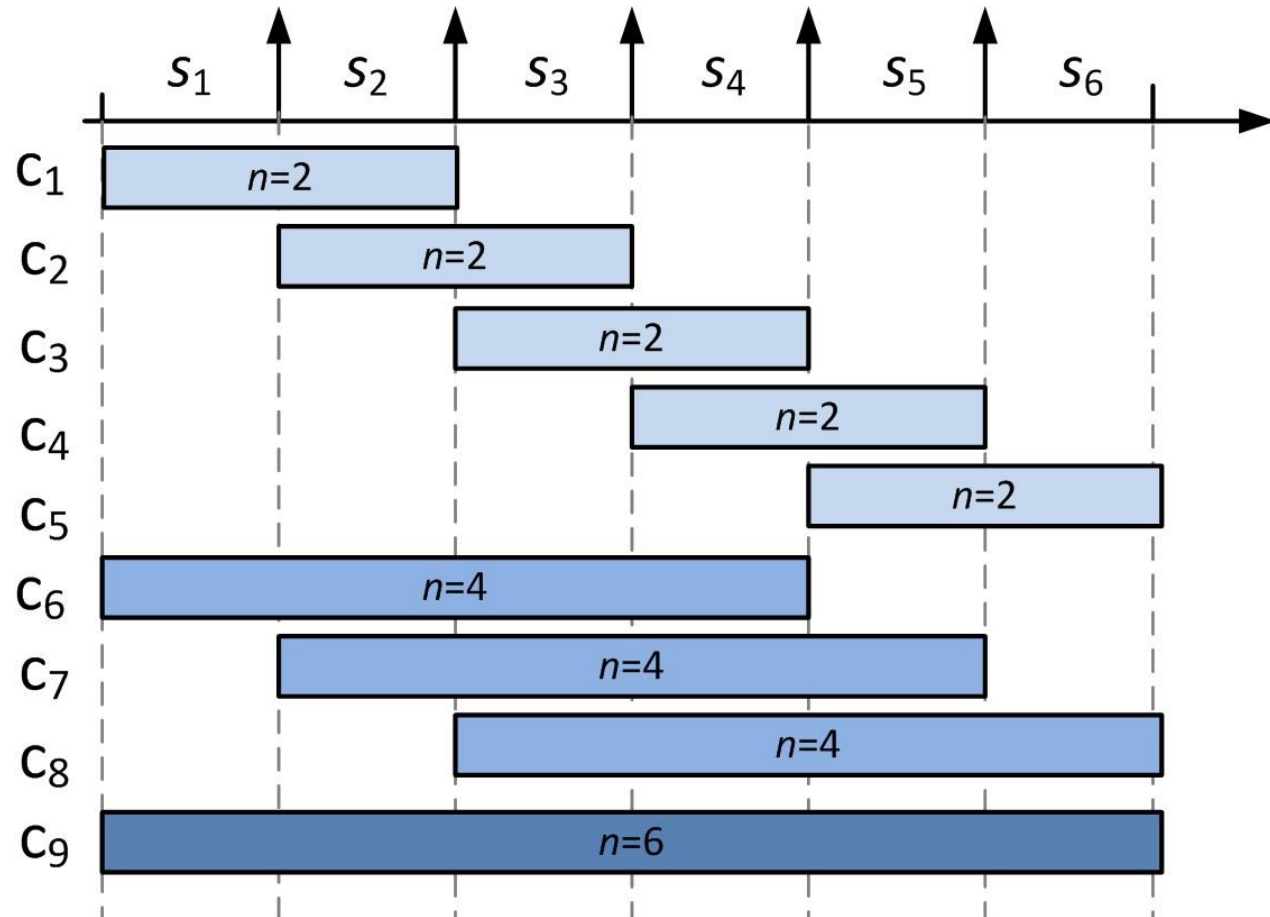
[3] R. Goścień, K. Walkowiak, M. Klinkowski, „ILP modelling and joint optimization of anycast and unicast traffic in survivable elastic optical networks”, in *Proc. Of INOC 2015*.

[4] K. Walkowiak, R. Goścień, M. Woźniak, M. Klinkowski, „Joint optimization of multicast and unicast flows in elastic optical networks”, in *Proc. Of IEEE ICC 2015*.

[5] K. Walkowiak, R. Goścień, M. Klinkowski, M. Woźniak, „Optimization of multicast traffic in elastic optical networks with distance-adaptive transmission”, *IEEE Communication Letters* 18(12), pp. 2117-2120, 2014.

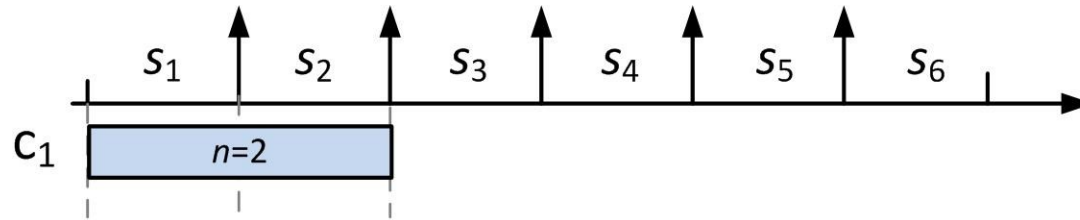


CB: spectrum usage modeling





CB: spectrum usage modeling



$C_1 = \{\text{first slice index, last slice index, number of slices}\}$

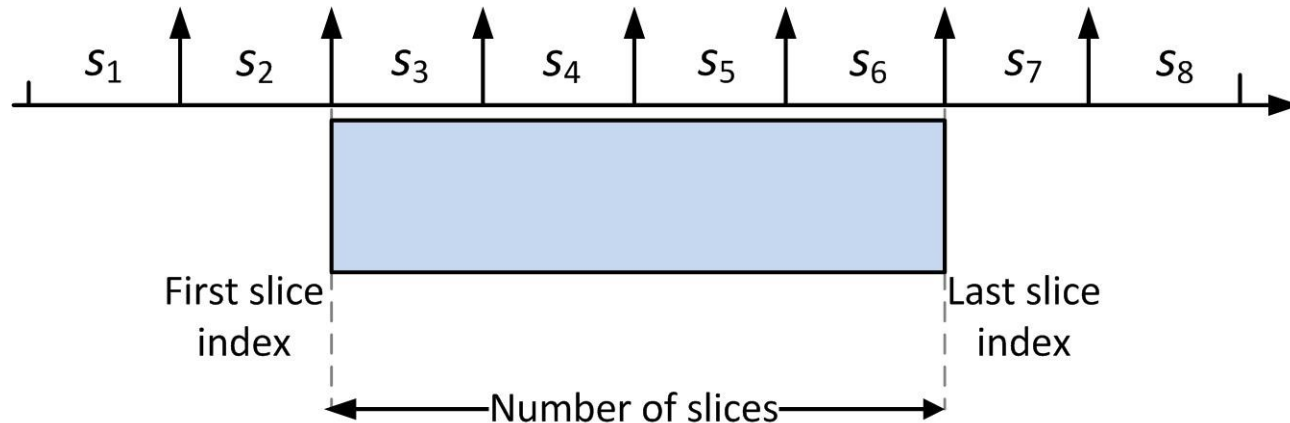
For each traffic demand d saves:

X_{dpc}

Information about selected routing structure p
and frequency channel c allocated on this
structure



SB: spectrum usage modeling



For each traffic demand d saves:

- X_{dp} Information about selected routing structure
- W_d index of the first allocated slice
- Z_d index of the last allocated slice



Column Generation (CG)-based methods

- Column generation is a decomposition method
- Efficient solution approach for problems with a high number of variables

[6] R. Goścień, K. Walkowiak, „A column generation technique for routing and spectrum allocation in cloud-ready survivable elastic optical networks”, *International Journal of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science* 27(3), pp. 591-603, 2017.

[7] R. Goścień, „On the efficient column generation-based optimization of anycast traffic in survivable elastic optical networks”, in *Proc. Of ICTON 2017*.

[8] R. Goścień, R Goścień, „On the initialization in column generation for cloud-ready and survivable EONs”, in *Proc. Of RNDM 2017*.



Greedy and metaheuristic approaches

- Adaptive Frequency Assignment (AFA) – dedicated greedy method [9]
- Tabu Search [9], [10]
- Swarm intelligence [11], [12]

[9] R Goścień, K Walkowiak, M Klinkowski, „Tabu search algorithm for routing, modulation and spectrum allocation in elastic optical network with anycast and unicast traffic”, *Computer Networks* 79, pp. 148-165, 2015.

[10] R. Goścień, „Tabu search algorithm for routing and spectrum allocation of multicast demands in elastic optical networks”, in *Proc. Of IDEAL 2015*.

[11] R. Goścień, „Two metaheuristics for routing and spectrum allocation in cloud-ready survivable elastic optical networks”, *Swarm and Evolutionary Computation*, 2018, in press.

[12] R. Goścień, M. Lozano, „Artificial Bee Colony for optimization of cloud-ready and survivable elastic optical networks”, *Computer Communications* 128, pp. 35-45, 2018.



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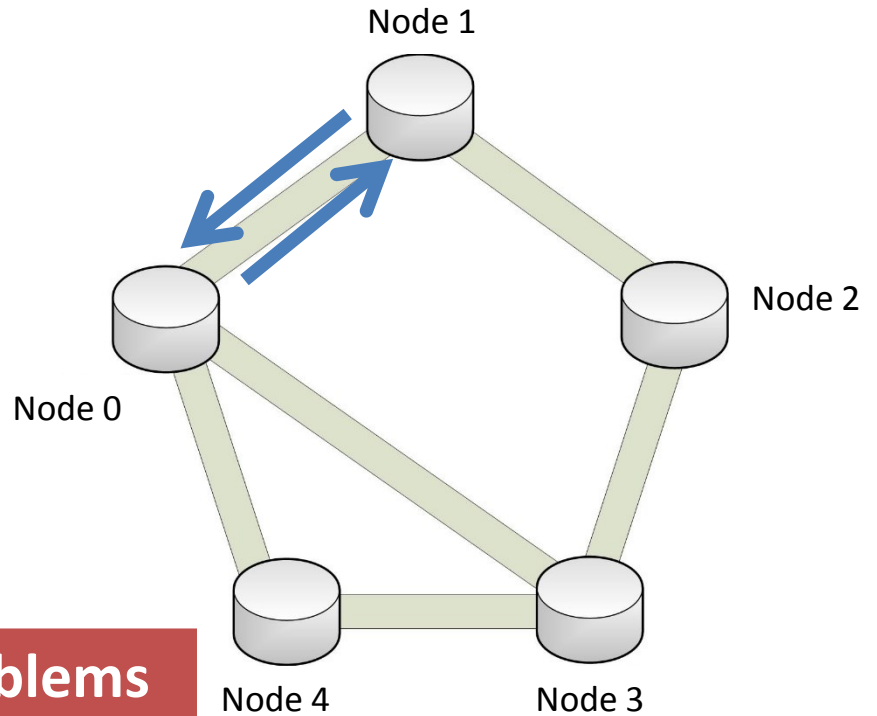
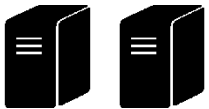
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Design of content-oriented and survivable network

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DEMAND	ROUTE	VOLUME
ANY	1→DC	100 GB/S
ANY	3→DC	350 GB/S
UNI	2→4	200 GB/S
...

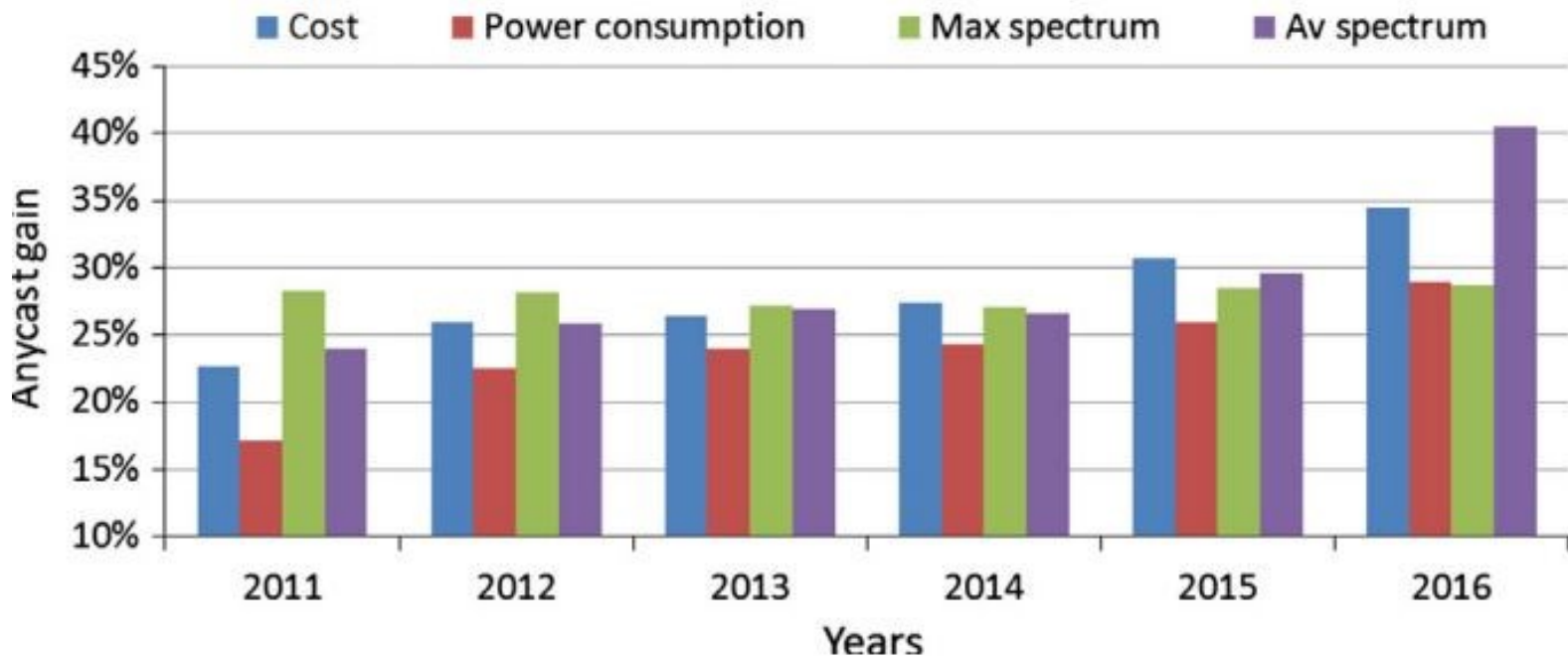


Joint problem	Two subproblems
DC location and routing	1. DC location 2. Routing

[13] R. Goścień, K. Walkowiak, „Modeling and optimization of data center location and routing and spectrum allocation in survivable elastic optical networks”, Optical Switching and Networking 23, pp. 129-143, 2017.



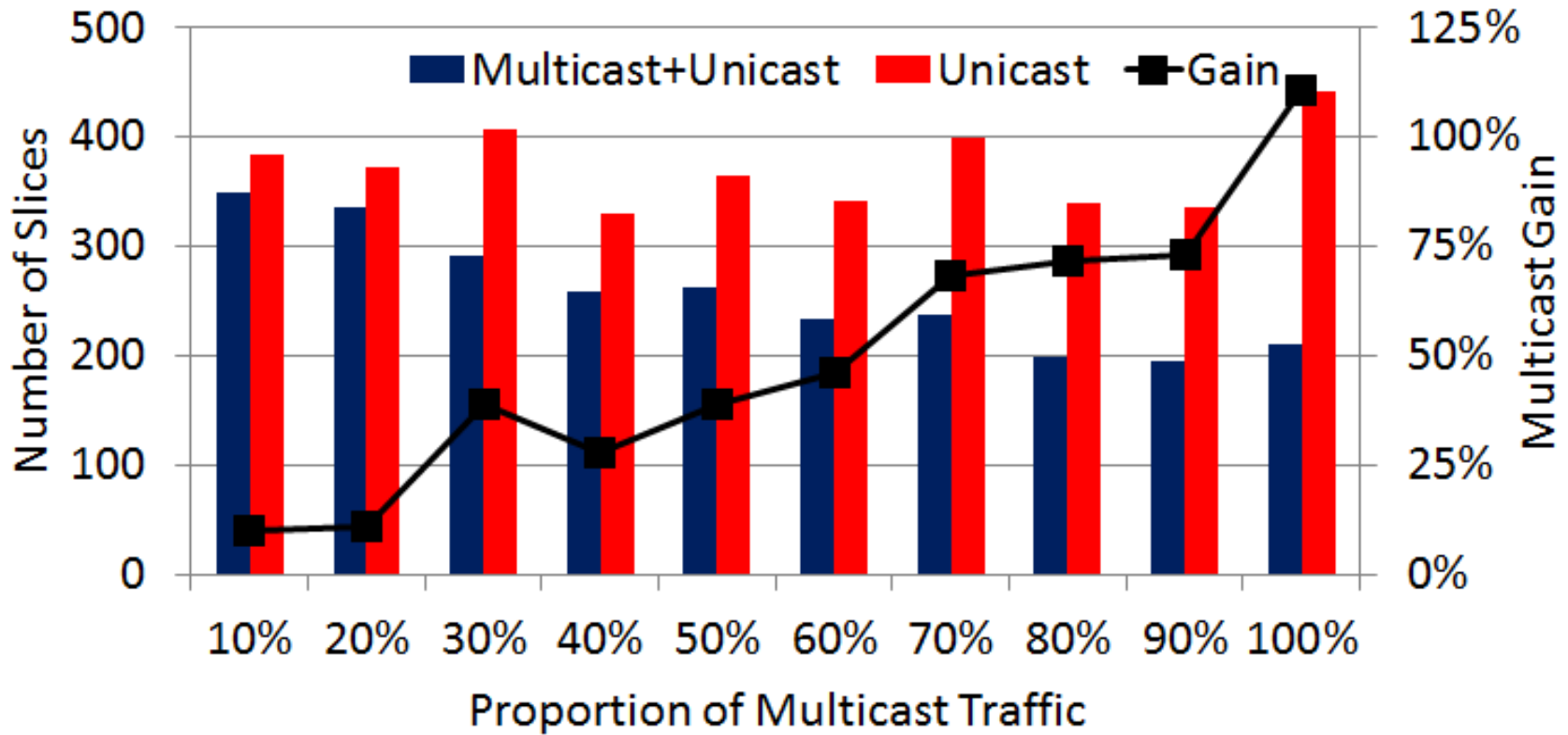
Benefits of anycasting in EONs



[9] R. Goścień, K. Walkowiak, M. Klinkowski, „Tabu search algorithm for routing, modulation and spectrum allocation in elastic optical network with anycast and unicast traffic”, *Computer Networks*, vol. 79, pp. 148-165, 2015.



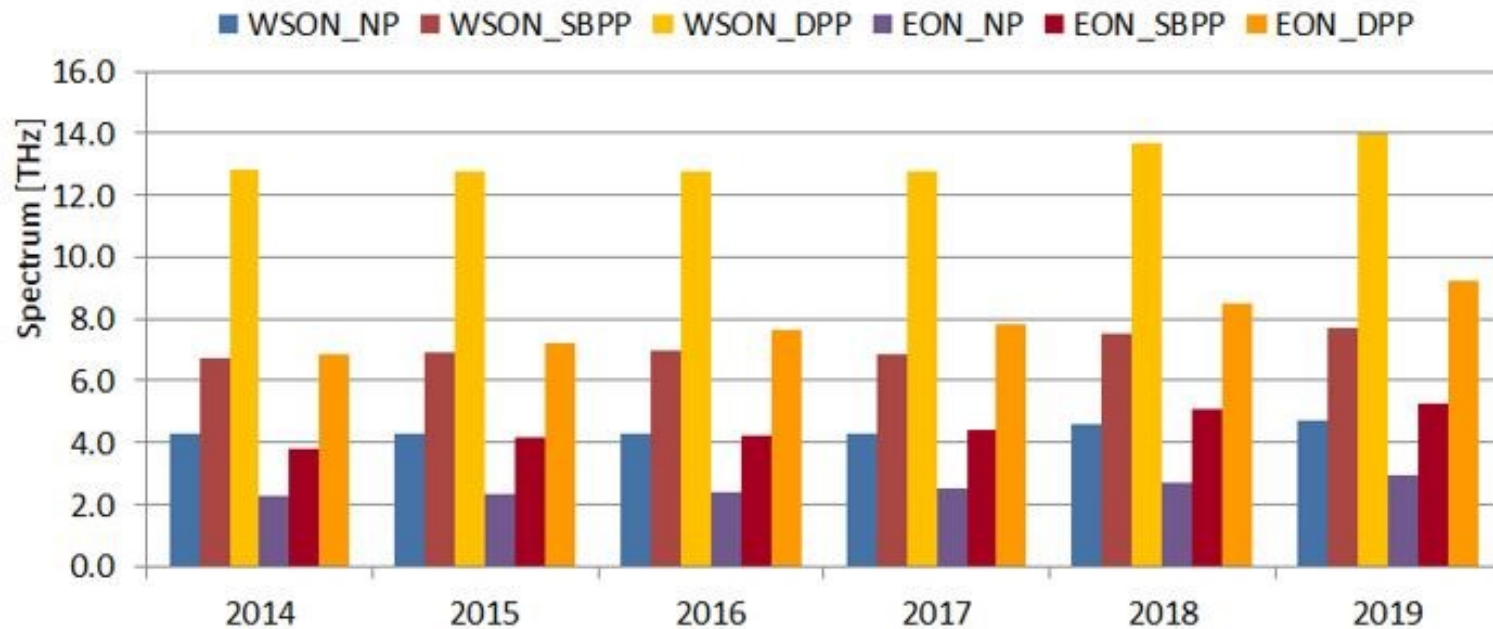
Benefits of multicasting in EONs



[4] K. Walkowiak, R. Goścień, M. Woźniak, M. Klinkowski, „Joint optimization of multicast and unicast flows in elastic optical networks”, in Proc. Of IEEE ICC 2015.



Comparison of protection methods in optical networks



[14] R. Goścień, K. Walkowiak, M. Klinkowski, J. Rak, „Protection in elastic optical networks”, IEEE Network 29 (6), pp. 88-96, 2015.

[15] R. Goścień, K. Walkowiak, M. Tornatore, „Survivable multipath routing of anycast and unicast traffic in elastic optical networks”, Journal of Optical Communications and Networking 8(6), pp. 343-355, 2016.



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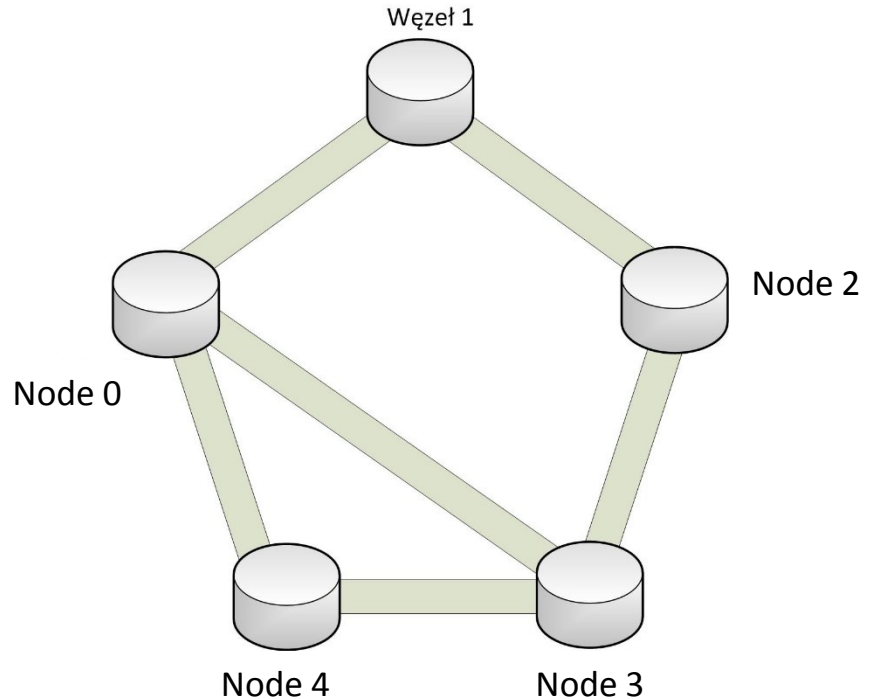
Main research interest

- Content-oriented, DC-oriented networks
- Optical transmission
- Survivability provisioning
- Modeling and optimization approaches
- Realistic case studies



Optimization methods based on machine learning

DEMAND	ROUTE	VOLUME
ANY	2 → DC	200 GB/s
ANY	3 → DC	360 GB/s
UNI	4 → 0	150 GB/s
?	?	?

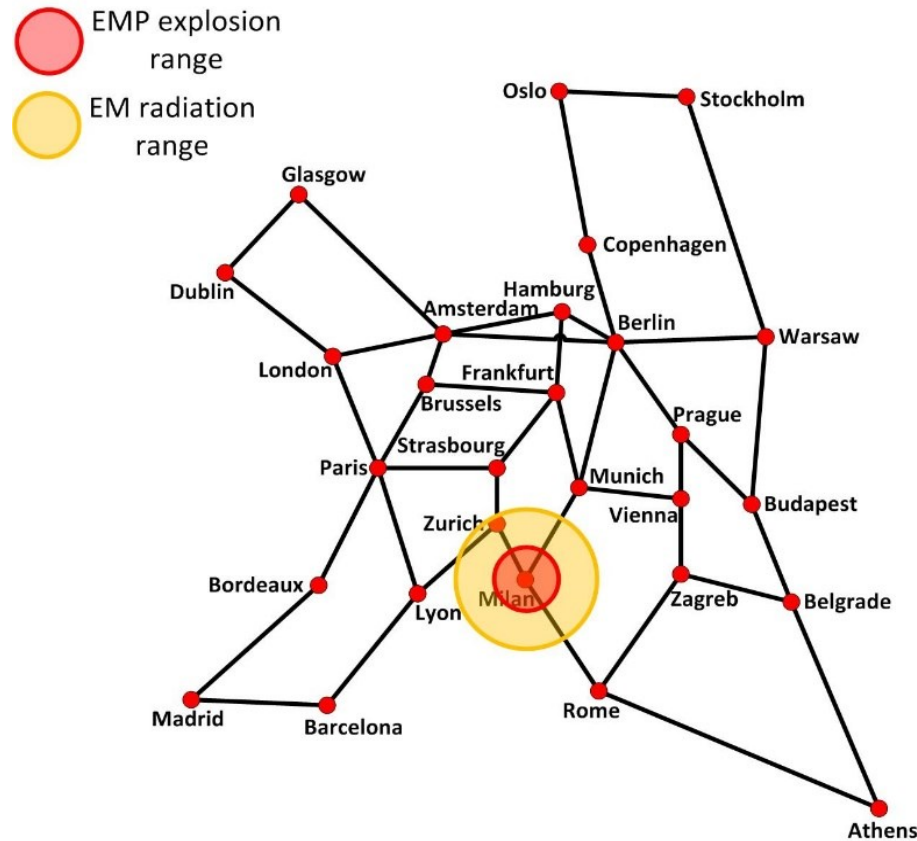


Traffic prediction



Protection against electromagnetic attacks

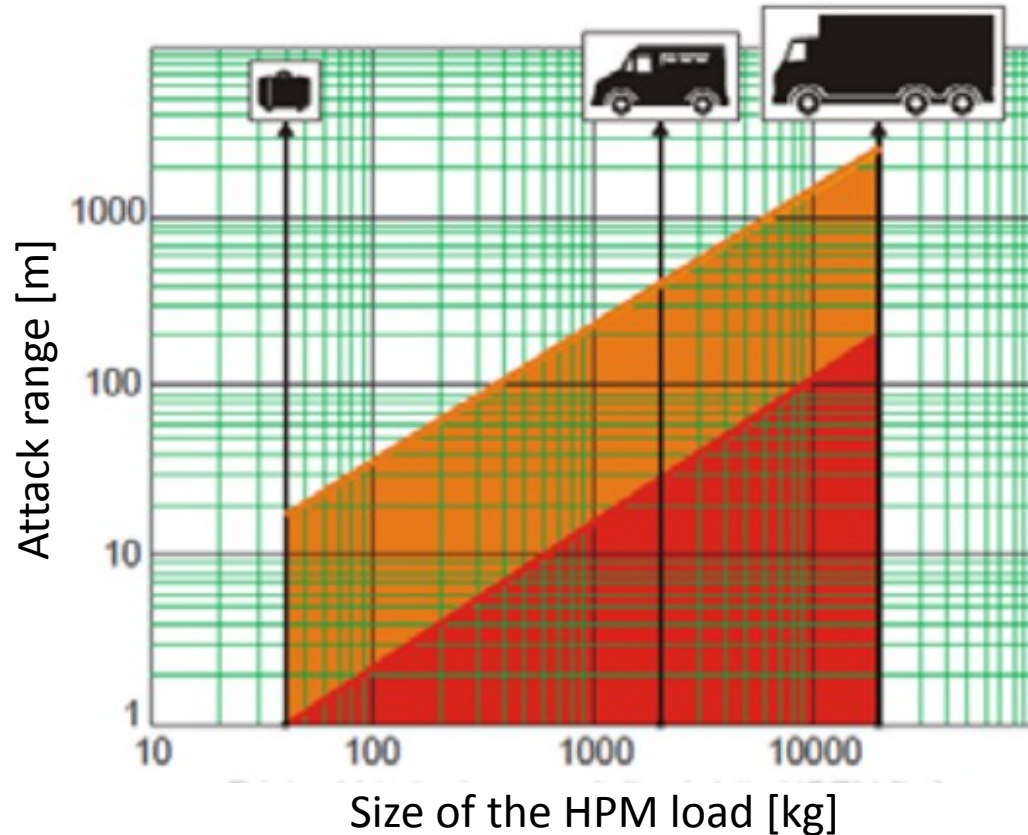
- Weapon of mass destruction: explosion and following electromagnetic pulse (EMP)





Protection against electromagnetic attacks

- High-power microwave (HPM)



[16] M. Dras, M. Kałuski, M. Szafrąńska, „Impulsy HPM – zaburzenia i ich oddziaływanie na systemy – zagadnienia podstawowe”, Przegląd Elektrotechniczny 2015 (in Polish).



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Thank you for attention

Roza.Goscien@pwr.edu.pl